

THE LIBERATOR.
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only for the financial economy of the paper.)

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.
VOL. XV.—NO. 25.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Post.

THE FANATICISM OF ABOLITIONISM.

The anti-Church, anti-Union, anti-Constitution
sectarians are working their ruin at a rapid rate.
Their objects are set forth in their own language
without concealment or remorse. They are so
vainly proud of what has commonly been called their
patriotism and Americanism, as to call loudly for
the rebuke of the conservative of all parties. Their
grasp, as is blazed forth in their advertisements,
is, 'No union with slaveholders.' This is the badge
of the Anti-Slavery Society. Its objects may be
gathered from the mouths of their speakers. We
propose to specify a few of these.

1. The grand object of these fanatics is avowed to
be 'A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.' This is
emblazoned upon their banner. It is often and
unobscuredly avowed by them. The value of the
Union is calculated at so cheap a rate that, to accom-
plish their purposes, they would not hesitate to tear
it asunder. What more detestable object than this
is interwoven in every patriotic mind; it is our secu-
rity, our internal and external peace; under it the
union has become what it is. Those who delibe-
rately seek to break it up deserve to be looked upon
as guilty of treason to the great cause of freedom.

2. As auxiliary to the dissolution of the Union,
the fanatics hold out the prospect of a REVOLU-
TIONARY movement. It is a revolution, they say,
to be associated with them at their public meetings,
and thus promote this detestable work. But charge
them with aiming at it, and they deem the charge
insulting. Why then do they countenance the men
who go for it? Why not come out of their ranks?
Why do they not for those really guilty of the
treason, the whole edifice of the Union,
the fanatics declare their object to be REVOLU-
TIONARY: they mean, by peace or war, to OVER-
THROW THE CONSTITUTION. Now a revolution-
ary movement is a civil war movement. In
its prosecution, it would turn our now peaceful
nation into a scene of blood and carnage. It would
bring brother against brother, in deadly strife.
It is only when a people are obliged to maintain what
is dearer than life, that such a movement is justifiable.
When we look upon our condition as a nation,
and see progress and plenty on every side—
the rights of the nation secured—it is hardly pos-
sible to look with calmness upon the prospect of
such a movement now. Who in his right mind can
go for it?

3. Another openly avowed object is A DIS-
SOLUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION CALLED
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. There is far too much
method in this madness. The men who are
advocating this work, and the nature of the
Christian bond of fellowship and its importance in
maintaining the Union. To break it is a prepara-
tory step to a more important step, viz. a dissolu-
tion of our national political organization. Hence
the pertinency with which they pursue this object.

4. Another auxiliary to a dissolution of the Union,
is the destruction of the sacredness of the
founders of our Republic, and thus weaken the
strength of that arising from common recollections.
This is seen in the courteous condemnation
of their labors by some, and the fanatic denunciation
by others. May, for instance, thinks a great error
committed by succeeding to the compromise of the
Constitution. A Miss Harewood, regarding the
fanatic portion, is more bold. She denounces
the framers of it as 'the worst of tyrants,' and de-
clares that 'Satan himself aided them to found that
instrument.' This object seems to be more pertinaciously
pursued of late than ever. When these
defendants have concluded, and the men who
these anti-slavery societies select, men who ad-
mire their efforts, and thus back their sentiments.

These are such men as Bell, of Kentucky, the as-
sociate of C. M. Clay! WASHINGTON, FRANK-
LIN, MADISON, and HAMILTON, the worst
of tyrants, inspired by Satan! It is enough to make
the blood of the patriot boil. Let us hear the
course of remark, courteous or fanatic—smooth-
ly turning the glories of such men mistakes, or
roughly terming them Satanic—it seems almost that
a band have been sent among us by foreign despots,
and are trying their hand at slandering our
grateful forefathers and patriots and sublime. Out
upon such libels upon the age. Let men who hear
it disposed to do something, without considering
precisely what they were doing, to liberate the
slave, pause when they see this vile object. The
only way is, to let the authors of such detestable
sentiments—the men openly pursuing so wicked
an object—remain by themselves. There are no
degrees in our case, sufficient to express a proper
condemnation of their conduct.

The whole end and aim of these fanatics is to
dissolve the Union; and their plea is, that a dissolu-
tion of the Union would knock the shackles from
the slave. Left to themselves, their efforts would
be powerless. But it is not so. A different sort
of men support them, give them influence. Such
men, however, seek not to be aware of the tendency
of their countenance. Charge them with being
engaged in dissolving the Union, in revolutionary
movements, in dividing churches, or libelling the
great men of the republic, and they will shrink
from the charge with horror. But how can they
escape when it is their own associations?

The time has come for all who love their coun-
try to frown down this spirit. The language of the
fanatics is becoming every day more bold and in-
sulting, and so fit for the purposes of 'legitimacy'
that it hardly seems possible it can come from na-
tives, or, at least, from Americans. Such being the
case, is it not the duty of those who may have joined
with them to a certain extent, but who profess to
love the Union, to leave them?

RETRAYAL OF THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM.
Now that the hurry and pressure of New-York
and Boston anniversaries are over, we feel called
upon, as a matter of painful duty, to notice and re-
buke some things which we wish were not matters
of history. We refer to the unprincipled and infidel
doctrines which were uttered in the Anti-Slavery
meeting in New-York, and the still worse break-
ing and confusion which occurred in the Marlboro-
Chapel, during anniversary week in Boston. As
we looked on the strange scene in Marlboro-
Chapel, we thought of the old proverb, When the devil
takes the progress of a good cause, he spoils it,
by taking hold of it himself. This saying is sin-
gularly illustrated by the speeches and principles of
many in this country, who, under the name of
the cause of the abolitionists, are making war upon the
best interests of society. For there never was a
purer, nobler, more important enterprise of benev-
olence undertaken, than that of redeeming men
from slavery, and of making all men in our own
country equal sharers in the blessings of freedom.
Nor was there ever an enterprise more completely
perverted from its tendencies, by enlisting in and
under its shadow materials so detestable, and prin-
ciples so outrageous to the good sense and Chris-
tian feeling of the community. There are men who
treasure a sink, through the abolition en-
suing, to render the cause of the slave a sink
of infidelity and anti-Christian sentiment, enough to
make the Society to sink in the nostrils of the whole
nation.

This is sad and melancholy in many ways. It
gives opportunity for men and editors, who seldom
speak against slavery itself, or the dreadful evils
of the system of American slavery, to be constantly
flinging out their abuse of abolitionism, to be constantly
causing of abolitionism, and thus bringing into disre-
pute and odium all efforts for the redemption of our
country, and the freedom of our own slaves.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.
BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1845.

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moved the hearts of their judges. The Council ad-
vised its sittings, to be present in a body to see the
bodies of these men slowly burnt to ashes. Around
them stood 500 ordained and revered monks, to
glorify their eyes and hearts at the scene. I am on
the spot where it is said, the stake of Huss was
planted. There are boys here, having little rude im-
ages of Huss and Jerome for sale, which they declare
were formed of clay taken from this very spot. Now
in the ruins of the old Dominican convent, in the
dungeon where Huss was imprisoned, soon after his

ALL men are born free and equal—with cer-
tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among
which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
Three millions of the American people are in
chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and
bought and sold as marketable commodities.
Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave
parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently
added to the slave population of Christian, (1) Repub-
lican, (2) Democratic, (3) America every year.
Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.
Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers
are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in
the same criminal category, as kidnappers and men-
slauers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as-
sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.
The existing Constitution of the United States is
a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 753.

SELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
AN AMERICAN SLAVE. Written by himself.
Boston: Published at the Anti-Slavery Office, No.
25 Cornhill, 1845.

Frederick Douglass has been for some time
a prominent member of the Abolition party. He is
said to be an excellent speaker—can speak from a
thorough personal experience—and has upon the
audience, beside the influence of a strong charac-
ter and uncommon talents. In the look before us
he has put into the story of his life the thoughts,
the feelings and the adventures that have been so
affecting through the living voice; for he has lost
so from the printed page. He has had the
courage to name the persons, times and places,
thus exposing himself to obvious danger, and setting
the seal on his deep convictions as to the relig-
ious need of speaking the whole truth. Considered
merely as a narrative, we have never read one
more simply true, coherent, and firm with gen-
uine feeling. It is an excellent piece of writing, and
on that score to be prized as a specimen of the powers
of the black race, which prejudice persists in disputing.
We prize highly all evidence of this kind, and it is
becoming more abundant. The Cross of the Legion
of Honor has just been conferred in France on
Douglass, and he has been celebrated in the paths of
that literature. Douglass, who was a General in the
French Army, is a Mulatto; Soule, a
Quadrone. He went from New-Orleans, where,
though to the eye a white man, yet, as known to
have African blood in his veins, he could never
have enjoyed the privileges due to a human being.
Leaving the Land of Freedom, he found himself
free to develop the powers that God had given him.

Two wise and candid thinkers—the Scotchman,
Kinnier, prematurely lost to this country, of which
he was so faithful and generous a student, and the
late Dr. Channing, both thought that the African
race had in them a peculiar element, which, if it
could be assimilated with those imported among
from Europe, would give civilization, and to the
energies of character a balance and harmony beyond
what has been seen heretofore in the history of the
world. Such an element is indicated in their lowest
estate by a talent for melody, a ready skill at imita-
tion and adaptation, an almost indelible elasticity of
nature. It is remarked in the writings of those who
have seen Douglass, that he has a power of develop-
ing the powers of his mind, and that he has a power
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LECTURES BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.		
FREDERICK DOUGLASS will lecture in		
Worcester,	Mass.	July 1
Andover,	"	" 2
Lowell,	"	" 3
Cambridge,	"	" 4
Salem,	"	" 4, 5
Andover,	"	" 6
Lowell,	"	" 7
Cambridge,	"	" 8
Lowell,	"	" 10
Andover,	"	" 11
Lowell,	"	" 12
Andover,	New-York,	" 13

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racuse,	"	"	17
canacnelas,	"	"	18
sterling,	"	"	19, 90
almyra,	"	"	21, 22
lochester,	"	"	23, 24

intends going as far West as Buffalo—and re-
g, will hold a series of meetings in such towns
may find it convenient

the Standard please copy?

MASS MEETING.

working-men of Massachusetts are notified
Mass. Meeting will be held in a Grore near the

ing Station of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, in July next. We have but to announce the Working-men, to ensure a large and ensue gathering, on the occasion. They will not themselves, with such a cause as theirs, and professions on their lips, to be out-done on the of real, self-devotion, energy and enterprise, by political parties. We see the demonstrations have been, and will be, formed, and will be, in our cause. If we are not as multitudinous as that some ally we should not do what we know all wise may, and make the approaching time that verify one of our mottoes—'We will and we can'—the days of our Fathers. The of labor demand that not one be missing when all is speakers will be present, and address the Working men of New-York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Lynn, and many other places. Tickets of admission to be on the occasion, fifty cents, admitting a gentleman and lady.

Workers who are interested in the elevation of the rising classes and industrial reform, and the exon of slavery and servitude in all their forms, invited to give the above an insertion in their papers, and also to be present at the meeting.

The Fourth of July, the friends of the slave hold an anti-slavery meeting in a grove, known as Milton's old ground, on the Mt. Vernon Hill, about five miles South-East of Brooklyn village, and near house of Mr. John Allen. Interesting speakers will be in attendance, in addition to which, the meeting will be free to all, whether friends or foes, who wish to present their views on the great slavery question now shaking the land.

The ground is about a mile and a half from the South-West corner of the Danielsonville Depot, whence conveyance can be obtained at any time of the day.

LUCIAN BURELIGH, Rec. Sec.

MOUTH COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.

The Old Colony (Plymouth County) Anti-Slavery Society will hold their annual meeting at the Universal-meeting-house in West Scituate on Friday, the 4th of July, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Tompkins of Plymouth will deliver

shared on the occasion.

He hoped that the friends in the several towns exert their influence to make this meeting one of the most efficient and interesting of any ever held in this county.

S. DYER, *Secretary*.

North Abington, June 13, 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

There will be a free meeting on Sunday next, June 17th at the Abington Town-House, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. H. Clapp, Jr., of Lyan, is invited to address the audience.

PUBLIC PEACE MEETING.

A public meeting on the subject of Peace will be held at the Odéon, on Sunday, the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Rev. E. Coues, Esq., of Boston, and Miss Barrett of Worcester, Sec. Mr. Grafton, Dr. W. Channing of Boston, and all other eloquent gentlemen from the city and country, are expected to address the meeting. The occasion, it is believed, will be of a high order; the result will be, and the public, of both sexes, respectfully invited to attend.

North Abington, June 20, 1845.

Remember the day—the hour—the place!

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County

Division A. S. Society will be held at Ux-
bridge, in the Unitarian meeting house, on Wednes-
day, June 25th and 26th, commencing
at 9 o'clock, A. M.

We have assurances of the presence of Frederick
Douglass, Charles Lenox Remond, and Wm. Lloyd
 Garrison, to assist in the deliberations of the meet-
ing.

We also hope to see other speakers from abroad.
The friends of freedom (including members of
the Society) are hereby invited to cheer us with their
presence and support.

J. M. FISK, Pres.

W. O. EVANS, Sec'y.

PLACE WANTED.

Wanted, a place in the country for SAMUEL, an
emancipated slave, recently from Louisiana. He is
25 years of age, strong and healthy, and of
good disposition and habits. He is somewhat deficient
in education, and would, therefore, require a little
usual aid and oversight on the part of his
employer. Wages are not his object. A decent
home, good food, and a trial opportunity of earning
money, would be all that he would require.

for him. Address,
JOHN G. PALFREY,
State House, Boston.

NEW-ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

Our subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old
opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Boston.
Infringe in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All
physicians can see him confidentially, at any time, at the above
residence.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded
relief to three thousand persons for the last five
years.

All may be assured of relief, who call and try
the use of his manufacture. He is now confident he

The public are cautioned against the many imitations, who promise what they cannot perform. In wearing worn the different kinds of Trusses, we observe, that have been offered to the public for the last few years, from different patent manufacturers, and now come to wear out, and are discarded. Therefore, he is now able to decide, after examining the nature, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be collected.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the best kinds similar to those the late Mr. John C. Foster formerly used, and which he has introduced in Boston, together with the patent elastic Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and the portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn night and day, and are the best for all cases; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; and for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons suffering with a descent of the rectum can be cured, and which has been used with great safety. Mr. Foster makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have succeeded in cases where pessaries have failed. Sundry Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are also

kept on hand. The undersigned will keep on hand following kinds from other manufacturers, which can have if he does not suit them: Dr. Hall's & Spral's; Sponges; Rubber cups; Salomon's black-backed; Sherman's patent; French; Dr. Hall's Truss; Batesman's do, double and single; Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Copies of trusses required at short notice, and as good as when new.

Ladies, wishing for any of these instruments, be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for

For the sake of individuals he will not make complaints known to any one, except when he is obliged to refer to them in connection with a suit, or when parents do not want their cases known.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

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